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1. There were no serious plant disease problems in Czechoslovakia. [redacted] 25X1X [redacted] Efforts were being made to protect Czech wheat. Although the Czechs had to import grain, they had exported good wheat for planting in the USSR.
2. The representative of the Ministry of Agriculture in each district governing council regulated plant and veterinary affairs. There were phytopathological control stations in Brno, Bratislava, Kosice, and Koselka (sic), and these were subordinate to the Ministry of Agriculture, but I am not sure whether or not the veterinary service was under the Agriculture Ministry.
3. Although there were only two or three qualified phytopathologists in Czechoslovakia, the shortage was not a problem because the farmers themselves exercised considerable individual care of their crops. The phytopathologists were assisted by veterinarians wherever possible. The Phytopathological Research Institute of the Agricultural Faculty of the Technical University in Prague was formerly directed by Prof Peklo, who was replaced by Dr Smolak. Smolak had been director of the two-year gardeners' school, a middle school in Prague-Ruzyně.

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